BY A. S. CAMP & CO. W.HY.SMITH, Beditors. office -- No. 16 Deaderick Street.

## For President, JOHN BELL, EDWARD EVERETT,

ELECTORAL TICKET FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. BAILIE PEYTON, of Sumner, N. G. TAYLOR, of Carter.

FOR THE DISTRICTS. 1. J. W. DEADERICK, of Washington.

2. O. P. TEMPLE, of Knox. 3. ALFRED CALDWELL, of McMinn. 4. S. S. STANTON, of Smith.

5. E. I. GOLLADAY, of Wilson. 6. WM. F. KERCHEVAL, of Lincoln. 7. JOHN C. BROWN, of Giles.

8. JOHN F. HOUSE, of Montgomery. 9. ALVIN HAWKINS, of Carroll. 10. D. B. NABORS, of Shelby.

Central Executive Committee. EDWIN H. EWING, NEILL S. BROWN, ALLEN A. HALL, P. W. MAXEY, JOHN LEILIYETT. JOHN H. CALLENDER. HORACE II. HARRI-

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1860

Subscribers to the Nashville Daily News who have paid for the same in advance will be furnished with the PATRIOT until the expiration of the time for which they have paid All who have not paid in advance will be charged the regular rates of the PATRIOT from this date. We will continue to send the PATRIOT to all the subscribers of the News who were not already subscribers of the PATRIOT, wutil we receive notice to discontinue. City subscribers who desire the paper discontinued will notify us at once. The confusion incident to such a transfer may disturb the regular delivery of papers for a few days, and such as may be omitted will confer a favor by leaving word at our office. A. S. CAMP & CO.

to the speech made in Louisville last Thursday night. It is an able and elequent production, and must increase the devotion of every true minded man for the glorious cause he has espoused, and the men chosen for our leiders. We commend it to the careful study of all readers.

## Giorious Times in Murfreesboro. Three Thousand Men tu Council. MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 6th, 1860.

MESSRS EDITORS :- The Union men of old Rutherford are having a glorious time here to-day. Hon. EDWIN H. EWING has just finished as able a speech as har been made during the canvass. It had a telling effect upon the vast multitude that heard him. His speech was devoted to the portraying of the inestimable blessings of the Union, and to giving the people a cerrect political history of Hon, Jony Bell. He showed to the satisfaction of every body that Mr. Bell, was as sound upon the slavery question as any man in the South, that is to the satisfaction of every nuprejudiced mind, Hundreds of Democrats heard this speech, and I have no doubt many of them will go for BELL and EVERETT and the Union.

While I am writing this, Hon ROBERT HAT-TON, our distinguished member of Congress, is making one of the ablest speeches he ever delivered, and is eliciting the most enthusi astic applause from the immense multitude. There are at least three thousand persons present. This is a most glorious day for the BELLand EVERETT men of old Ruthreford. I must stop, the mail is ready to start.

Yours.

## From the Louisville Journal. The Union, The Constitution, and The Laws.

HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN. At Mozart Hall, ON THE EVENING OF AUGUST 2D, 1860.

SPEECH OF THE

Mr. Crittenden said: It is thought, ladies and gentlemen, and I hope it may be so, that may venture to address myself to you as one and our country's good. (Cheers.) who is not altogether unknown in this city.

am sure, you are already quite familiar.

ountry could be hoped for. The one party e rampled into the dust. Ve ort to the ac was proscription to the other, which breatened by resistance and force of arm o oppose the exercise of the powers of gov. rament. This was the prospect. There were thousands of men everywhere who ooked with concern and awe, to the resul t such a contest. What should they do? To join one or the other of these parties was . manger in the coult count to the evil.and form another party; to form a party for ue country; to form a party that would stand between these two hostile parties and revent, as far as possible, any collision beween them which might prove dangerous to be country, and, if it could not succeed, it t should even be scattered between the opsosing hosts of sectionalism in their mighty inflist, it would yet break the shock of the ncounter, and save the country. It might e that the presence of such a parly appearing in the field of contest—calm, patriotic, van suitable and proper representatives at ts head-would make such an appeal to the country as would draw aside these combatints-draw them to a patriotic standard, and inte them together and govern the country. This was the object and expectation. It was with these purposes and upon these princi-cies that this Union party sprang into exisence and took its place amid the contests of be partisans. (Applause.) It took its tand between the Democratic and Republian parties. What was the basis upon which

t presented itself? It came on no artificial latform. It came on no studied creed .-It came upon a great and high principle. In his simple language it was expressed: "The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws." (Immense cheering.)
These are our principles. We want no platform to captivate or ensuare men. We ppeal to them upon the simple principles or satriotism and of self preservation from their dory and the glory of our land. (Applause.) these are our principles: To maintain the Constitution which our fathers gave us; to naintain the Union which existed anterior o the Constitution, and which was only conirmed and sanctified by the Constitution; to enforce the laws of our country everywhere. (Applause.) All can understand this. It is a plain enunciation of principles. No subtle liscriminations no dubious resolutions, no ad aptandum phrases, no creeds, proclaimed to To the Subscribers of the Nashville bind the hearts and blind the judgments o den; out principles inherent in the governplause.) ment and common among all the people-

(Great Applause.) Here is a ground broad enough for you all to stand upon. We come with no old party feuds and accusations. We come as a new sarty -a party drawing it strength from the Constitution. It has sprung from the bosom of that necessity which seemed to require and demand its interposition for the safety of he country. It came with no accusations, no denunciations. It came as a peace maker to take its stand upon our own native land, and to implore our brethren of all political parties to cease that destructive struggle in which they seemed about to engage, and to spare their country. We came to make a party for the country. There were parties enough striving for their own interest. We wanted a party to strive for the interest the country and the whole country. (Applause.) We nominated candidates. They plause.) We now their characters. Who does not belong to that party. (Applause.) We have for a long time heard mut-We give up all of our space to-day the speech made in Louisville last Thurs of the speech made in Louisville l Cabinet, as foreign Ministers. In all those varied capacities those two gentlemen have

make a question of it. What is the language employed by th great parties with re-pect to all other cand term of reproach spared them. These other gentlemen stand up in their solitary integrity and purity of character unsullied and unme with the Constitution in their hands, They come imploring their brethren to for and glorious nation. (Applause.) This is the appeal they have to the American peo-For itself the party claims nothing but the paracter of a meditator, entertaining and overdrawn its features. I think our party and our candidates deserve all I have said Compare them with the competitors that are now engaged in fierce contest before you away convinced that it is their duty to vote If Bell and Everett succeed, what is to be the How can they, being elected by men from all It will be a triumph of the country, not the through individuals, but individuals are triumph of a party. (Applause.) upon? Who have they accused? Who have they denounced? As individuals, they have their opinions and feelings with respect to all passing public measures and to all present public men; but as a party, they are but of yesterday, brought into existance by the country's exigencies, and for the country's preservation. They come as a peace-maker -as a mediator. They have no vengeance to wreak upon any any. Their victory and their triumph shall be the triumph and security of all. (Enthusiastic applause.) Thi is a victory worth winning. In almost all victories that are gained in civil conflicts, there is as much cause to mourn as to rejoice If there is one victor there is one conques man upon whom he treads, and our sympa thies are divided between the conqueror and the prostrate man. Ours is a victory free from all such tarnishing reflections. It is one

without the formality of an introduction I of pure exultation in our country's triumple Look at the other parties and see what It is by an urgent request, fellow-citizens. must be the consequences of their victory. that I obtrude myself on your attention on Suppose the Republicans succeed, what then? this occasion. I do not seek opportunities Mr. Lincoln may be a very worthy, upright, of speaking-it has become rather irksome, and honest mun. He married a Kensucky and although compelled to observe the course | girl, and that is a wholesome inflaence. of politics and take an interest in them, it is (Laughter and applause.) I am told he is a a subject on which I have long since been Kentuckian himself, which is another salutafully satisfied. I am no orator, nor have I ry fact. Mr. Lincoln may be a very worthyany pretentions to advise you, but I have no | honest man; but, in a political point of view. ons that I care to conceal, and when it he must be regarded as the representative of is the wish and pleasure of my countrymen | the party that has made him its leader. He to hear me ca any subject of public concern, is the Republican leader; and like all politi-I feel some difficulty in refusing compliance, cal leaders, he must obey the party that It is in obedience to such a request that I brought him into existence or be put down now appear before you for the purpose of and crushed out by it. He must be governed addressing you on a subject with which, I by the political influence and voice of his party. Mr. Lincoln is at the head of the tical occurrences of our time have great anti-slavery party, a purely sectional been of a character to strike so deeply into party, which, according to all its antecedents, the public mind that there is scarce one so threatens the existence of slavery every- tresidency. Is there no danger that by electanobservant as not to be familiar with them. where; and the apprehension which this

should apprehend no danger. I have never been a Democrat, as you all know. (Ap plause.) A frank, fair, and honest opponent of the Democratic party, I have ever been found acting upon Whig principles, from the first to the last. (Increased applause.) But I have known Mr. Douglas in the public coun cils, and have acted with him. Although generally opposed, and especially upon party questions, we have at times acted together, and particularly upon one momentous occa-sion, when we acted together in opposition to that infamous Lecompton Constitution.— (Deafening applause.) Mr. Douglas was there making a great sacrifice to his sense of duty. (Applause.) He was sacrificing his connection, on that occasion, with many old political friends; he was breaking up the re-ations of a long political life; he was sacrideing as flattering prospects for the highest flice in the Government as any man in the country had. I fully believe he did what he conceived to be his duty; and, in defiance of all opposition, the rack of the President, offended friends, and open foes, he acted like a man. (Tremendous cheering.) He might have been mistaken in what he did, but that little diminished the value of the act. He thought he was right, and he knew he was making a sacrifice, and he was capable of making it, when he believed that the interests of his country demanded it. (Cheers.) I can have no quarrel with him; he is a Union man. (Cheers.) And a Union man I can always crust, when I believe him to be sincere and n earrest, as I believe Douglas to be. (Con-

nued applause.) But still this is not the question. Mr. Dong is represents an old party, at feud, in the instance, with the Republican party, calling forth its bitterest opposition, and now at lead with the Southern wing of his own party, that has rejected him for another. His would be an administration of continual conflict. The country could hope for no restoration of peace and good government. He therefore ought not to be preferred, in my adgment, to Bell and Everett. (Cheers.) I have spoken not to compliment Mr. Doug-las merely; I have spoken because I desire to give my testimony to his truth. I believe Mr. Douglas to be a patriot, and I know him to be a Union man, by all the evidences that one public man can give another of his sentiments. (Applause.) He is a generous, bold man, speaking what he thinks, and doing what he knows to be right. (Repeated applanse.) But I am opposed to Mr. Douglas. I am for Bell and Everett. (Immense ap-

We are now left only to compare Mr. Bell the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws. with the third candidate who stands in oppo-sition-Mr. Breckinridge. And here again, as in respect to Mr. Douglas, my objection is not to the candidate as an individual. I should hope that Mr. Breckinridge was not a disunion man. (A voice-Yes, he is.) He ught not to be. He belongs to a tribe of faithful, devoted Union men-the tribe of Kentuckians. (Great applause.) He must have been seduced away from the path of his duty, far from the path in which all the mpulses of his blood ought to carry him, if has become a disunionist. But Mr. Breckinridge has made himself the head of a party. He is part and parcel of the present purposes of that party; and, as in the case of Mr. Lincoln, we must judge of his public course by the party that he consents to represent. seen it first assume the character and name officiated, and where are there two men in of nullification-the State claiming the right our country who have come out of their tri- to annul the laws passed by the whole people ds with characters more unblemished than of the United States, to annul acts of Contheirs? (Prolonged applause.) Who quest gress-and from that day to this we have seen tions their integrity? You have heard none it assuming one form and another form, one this man and by that man, by conventions assembled for the purpose, by open negotiadates? I will repeat it. There is hardly any | tions carried on between the States, and by public declarations that the movement was postponed because not enough States in the platforms limited the freedom and indepenevidences of a spirit of disunion. It is not so, that points are settled by the Democratic material to say now from what causes this | Convention held at Cincinnati or Charleston, s join bands and be one nation, one great has this Union done? Wrongs may have to party dogmas? This slavery of intellect been done individuals. They may have re- is in a fearful measure degrading. Without ceived wrongs by unjust legislation upon the | tangible authority, it binds by some mysterihave had their fair share of public honors | conscience. The "regular nominees," heri-hing the kindest and most fraternal from the hands of the President. They may be ling towards all. This is the character have received wrongs of this sort, but is the of authority, they have a tallsmanic influwhich presents itself. I have not, I think Union the author of such wrongs? What is ence. You know not whether these conventhe remedy which must be sought? It is to tions, to whose rod you humbly submit yourturn out of their places, in the proper consti- | selves, were composed of patriots, pondering tutional mode, those who have misadminis- the good of the commonwealth, or of knaves, tered the government. The government has consulting the best policy of robbing it, done no wrong. The Constitution and the consequence of their administration? Does | Union have done no wrong. They command parties, coming together a mighty host of may have disobeyed their injunctions, and voters, help saving their country? (Cheers.) everything may have been done wrong amenable. What remedy would the destructhe Union men to exercise any vengeance ion of the Constitution afford? Could they get out of its rains indemnity for the wrongs on account of which they would tear it down? Could it give any satisfaction? Could it make any atonement? No. And yet by some strange perversity or other, their minds have been brought to look upon disunion as a remedy for political wrongs. It has caused none of them: the destruction of it would be a remembered forever. (Great applause.) The to the people of the United States.

Southern States participate in this feeling, and Senators in Congress, men, I know, of character and reputation, esponse the same tatal cause. This is the party of which we try. Our services to party may be recorded may entertain apprehensions that it will efect the dismemberment of the government. Many of its members are noble-spirited gen- after and the aggregate sum found to amount tlemen. It is only upon this one subject they have been misled or have misled themselves. They have been betrayed into this delusion. In all other respects they are generous and of prevails among them, and it is only the more dangerous when entertained by such men. They openly talk about it, they write about it, they invite it. They have rocked themselves into the belief that the Government of the other. It cost your mothers more must be dissolved. They want to meet the imagined necessity at once; they want to dis-solve the Union immediately, to precipitate the people into it. The people are not so far-seeing as they are. The leaders anticipate overt acts on the part of the Republicaus, and want now to effect a revolution in the cotton States, and establish a new gov- ticularly. I appeal to your general knowlernment. These sentiments pervade the South, and make up the body and soul of the longer than I purposed doing, and yet there party which has nominated our fellow-citizen Mr. Breckinridge, as its candidate for the It is objected to this National, this Constitubee of a character to softer to other so, despit into successions and the approximation and the approximation and the approximation that the approximation and the approximation

Others have taken a different view of it.

us together as one people, and to be zealous and watchful of the Union as the great palladium of our rights. The ground of these suspicions and apprehensions is more clearly discerned every week. I believe it is my duty to have a real-content. duty to have a zealous regard for the safety

liberty. (Applause.) Our soldiers, fresh one of the most minute and unimportant from the field of war with Great Britain, questions that can well be imagined. Mr. and immediately after the establishment of in-dependence, sought in that this section bounty land which was all that their country had to give in return for their deathless services. Shall we their children, pull down the work of our tathers with our own sacrilegious hands, or see it torn down by others? If an Eaglish, a French, a Russian, or any foreign for a French, a Russian, or any foreign foe question, every man has a right to go there should contemplate the tearing down of this with his slaves, but how they must be treated government, would you not shed the last will depend upon the discretion of the Terridrop of your heart's blood in defence of your torial Legislasure. It is good policy to noble birthright? Shail we stand by and see leave it to them; for if the nation interfere, the same thing contemplated, the same work its transactions will then become national; it done by our own countrymen? Will you attracts the attention of the whole peoble, it stand by and witness that horrid act per- arouses a national controversy. You want formed? Will you allow yourselves to be to keep the question of slavery out of Condriven in or drawn in as accomplices to such an ignominious act? No. Unless Kentackians have changed their blood, and Territorial government itself. It is a govchanged their natures, no such thing can take place. (Repeated applause.)

Feliow citizens: I think no candid man, ter to confine the question to these local upon a fair review of all these parties, and tields than to convulse the nation with it

been the strongest supporter of this Union,

ment. I rejoice to see and understand that We have the greatest country upon the for the protection of special property, laws face of the earth. Let not our minds be so distracted by mere party strife and confusion This dispute relates entirely to slavery a that we shall see our government tall to pieces before our cyes, and sacrifice our that under the existing circumstances, it makes much difference particularly

Providence has given this great country to s. Our wise and valiant forefathers gave us liberty and established a government for become the glory of the earth. Neither Rome nor any of the great empires of antiquity or eighty years in existence as a free nation. From the year 1776 down to the present

of party conventions.

South could be got to go into the enterprise dence of your intellect and your action? If When we forget our country and disobey our Constitution, we listen to the summons of pendence enough to act for his country and | the law of the majority, set aside all free govnot for his party. He was made for his ernment, and go to some place where you country and let him serve it. His party may will have no elections, where hereditary be forgotten to-morrow-his country will be | rulers shall take the place of your elective remedy for none, but the greatest of all evils services he renders his country will be recorded in history; the services he renders his party will be forgotten and trampled in the They look with disaffection towards the dust. In the services we render our country, Union, and openly avow it. The ultra we fulfill the obligations placed upon us by our Maker. The obligation we owe to our tather and our mother is a sacred one, but not more sacred than that we owe to our counin petty politics. The services rendered by this man or that man may be cast up hereto the value of a little postoffice. Are these motives and considerations worthy of Kentuckians? It is no course of action for you. If I want to appeal to a Kentuckian I appeal high characters, but the spirit of disunion to his honor and to his integrity. (Cheers.) These belong to him as a birthright, as an in heritance from his father and his mother. Tais government was nourished with the blood of the one and watered with the tears

tears than it did your fathers drops of blood to establish this government. It is the recollection of those days which must enter into Ladies and gentlemen, I don't pretend to edge of the case. I have occupied you aiready is one point upon which I would say a word. tional Union party, that it has no platform,

tervention " and " non-intervention " in the

I believe the question is mentioned in und preservation of my country and this Union, which I take to be one and the same thing. [Applause.] Old Kentucky has ever forget it as soon as possible. The Constitution is platform enough for me. The Consti and under no circumstances, I trust, will she ever be seduced from that high character. She is sprung of a noble race, directly from the Revolution that established American party is quarreling, as I before remarked, in their candidates, and of the vital conse- It is better to bear the ills that may arise quences of the election of one or the other of them, will hesitate to say that prudence, patriotism all say, take for our Chief Magistrate

John Bell. I hope that will be our judg
interfere; Congress shall pass laws specially

at all times to sacrifice our party to our country. After we become the slave of par- Congress shall leave it to the Legislature? ty, we dare not, in the presence of any dan- In Congress this session, where we passed ger to the country, turn our backs to our resolutions avowing our mere power over parties and say, we have a country that de- slavery, it was asked, is is necessary now for mands our services and to it will we give | Congress to interfere? There was no case them. Are we now anable to do this? Have | calling for the interference of such power by we lost this spirit; has it gone from among special legislation. No Senator would take upon himself the responsibility of proposing any such case, except one, I believe, who ventured to say he thought there was occasion. Southern Senators agreed that there us. Let us take care of it -take care of the | was no cause now existing upon which they Constitution and the Union. (Applause.) would advise legislation; and yet we are That is all we require. We have before us | quarreling about the degree of power which the prospect of a glory unknown to other is to be exercised by Congress, not with res nations-a prospect in which our land will | pect to any Territories which we now have, but in relation to a case that may arise in some future Territory. None is anticipated of modern times can compare with what we in any Territory which we now have to fill. shall be at no distant day. We are now To make it a practical question you now thirty millions strong; yet we have been but have to suppose a future territory of a character to attract slavery; that there shall be an emigration of slaveholders to it; that the time, God Almighty has blessed us above all | Territorial Legislature which assumes to deal other people and all other nations. Where with property has committed a flagrant out shall we be thirty years hence, if such pros-perity attends us? A great nation of one Congress. These contingencies must all comhundred million scals, with not enough then | bine, and then, and then only do these learned to develop all our resources. Every man free and fierce disputants insist upon the exercise to think, free to speak, free to act, free to of power by Congress. We have no Territoseen conventions assemble for the purpose of promoting the cause of disunion. We have seen it first assemble for the purpose of Shell we not be seen it first assemble for the purpose of Shell we not be what our children will be. that our fathers left us? Let the contempla- quarrelling about what lies in dim futurity. tion of the mighty destinies involved in our and by speculation raise up in a spirit of dis Confederacy engage us until we absorb the cord a possible question which may occur genius of this Republic and its Constitution. twenty, fifty, or a hundred years hence, or Let it enter into all our motives of public that may never occur. They remind me of action, that we may no longer be the tools a story I once heard: Two Italians were face and another, one pretext and another, by and slaves of parties, of party platforms, and walking out together on a bright midsammer night. One looked up to the heavens, thick I do not intend to disparage any party in particular, but have not your parties and That I had a farm as spacious as the heavens. with innumerable stars, and exclaimed, "O. That would be an estate worth having! His companion excloimed, "O, that I had a juestioned. (Immese applause.) They to make it successful. We have seen all these you are told the convention has done so and herd as numerous as the stars above. "Well, said the other, "in the name of heaven, what would you do with such a herd?" They come imploring their oreinted to lot give each other, to lay aside their hostilities, to cease their fierce broils that are alienating ment allude to this subject. Why are they section from section and men from men. Let for a dissolution of the Union? What harm to say gow from what causes the give each other, to lay aside their hostilities, spirit has sprung; but let me for a single moment allude to this subject. Why are they section from section and men from men. Let quarreled and fought for an hour. (Great Laughter.) Now it does seem to me that we part of Congress. Our great men may not ous influence your heart, your head, and your are about to make out just such a moonshine sort of case. (Continued Lughter.) But it is said Mr. Lincoln's election will onsummate the dissolution of the Unionthat he will not be permitted to take his seat! How is that? If a man is elected to the Legislature by a majority of the people in a fair and legal way, though you voted against him, won't you say he is entitled to his seat? Would you not consider the power very arbitrary that would undertake to keep him out t not of necessity bring together all parties? equal justice to be done to every man and party. I do not object to party and the of his office? You have a right to elect him every State and every section. Their agents questions of party, so long as they seek to or anybody else, and if a man is constitutionestablish no exclusive dominion over the ac- ally elected President of the United States, tions and opinions of men, and so long as shall a minority of the people start up and they leave the people free in the exercise of say. "We will make a revolution; this man their judgments. But when we doubt, when shall not be President of the United States: we think we see our party is leading us | we will by force of arms resist it and drive wrong and that there is a better way to serve him out." Is not that a destruction of all our country, every man then ought to have government? The majority must of necessity integrity and heart and patriotism and inde- rule in all republies, and if you do not like

> take his scat? Have we come to this? It so, a man by the minority? tutional forms provided for such cases? ments depend, and these great principles

ing him you would give new energy to that I have casually remarked upon platforms be-

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ted at the next ANNUAL STATE FAIR, com mencing September 10, 1860. STATE BONDS WITH COMPTROLLER. CONE BROS., Agents, 53 College street, Nashville, Tenn aug4-ti

## Chancern Sales

One of the most Popular and Benevolent Chancery Sales, August 18, 1860 DURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in above named case, I will sell on SAT-URDAY, 18TH OF AUGUST, 1860, at the Court house in Nashville, a Farm of 38 acres and 19 poles, 6 miles from the city, on Gallatin Turapike and Nashville and Louis-ville Railroad, the same being the house-lot of Craig-head place. ALSO—Lot No. 4, adjoining same, and con-taining 7 acres and 192 poles. raning 7 neres and 122 poles.

Trans-6, 12 and 18 months, without interest, note

with approved security and lien retained july26-1d J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M. Jno. R. Bain vs. Martin & McGrady-FARM. THE Doctor himself is an old Practitioner, free DURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court a I the old and this country, being already 15 years in America, having manfully and hororably sur-mounted all the trials of the new world, and but Nashville, in above named case, I will sell on SAT-RDAY, 18TH OF AUGUST, 1860, at the Court house in Nashville, a Tract of 4 acres and 32 poles of Land, lying on the Nashville and Hillsboro' Turnpike, 3 miles from tied and conquored death of the whole range of the eases of our different climates, south and North, that the fame of his success in the treatment of get city, and the same property heretofore sold by Jno. eral and private diseases is indisputable, for which has the most reliable references. TERMS-6, 12 and 18 months, without interest and

J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M. Juo. R. Bain vs. George McNulty-FARM DURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Cour Nashville, in above named case, I will self on SAT-RDAY, 18TH OF AUGUST, 1860, at the Court house in shville, a Tract of 4 acres and 30 poles of Land, lying on the Nashville add Hillsboro' Turnpike, 3 miles from city, and the same property heretofore sold by Jno. R. Bain to George McNulty.

TREMS—6, 12 and 18 months, without interest and

J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M. Bakewell, Pears & Co., vs. J. C. Darden & Co.-LOT IN HARDING'S ADDITION PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in above named case, I will sell on SAT-URDAY, 18TH OF AUGUST, 1860, at the Court-house in

ashville, Lot No. 30 in Harding's Addition to Nash-ille, on Harding street, 50 feet by 160. TERMS-6 and 12 months, without interest and with J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M. . H. Elam vs. Edwin Ferguson and others-1700

ACRES. DURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at I. Neshville, in above named case, I will sell on SAT-RDAY, 18TH OF AUGUST, 1860, at the Court-house in Nashville, a Tract of 1700. tham county, and being the same heretofore y Dardin, Turner & Co. to Edwin Ferguson & Co. (See eed of July 17, 1857.) TERNS—1, 2 and 3 years, with interest, good personal curity required and lien retained.
july 26-td J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M.

drew Johnston vs. David M. Allen-LOT ON SOUTH MARKET STREET. DURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, in above named case, I will sell on SAT-RDAY, 18TH OF AUGUST, 1860, at the Court-house in ashville, a Lot of Ground, fronting 60 feet on South tarket street, extending through to College street, and

onting thereon 40 feet, the same being occupied by TERMS-7 months' credit, without interest and free J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M.

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Wm. McMurrey vs. John McMurrey-1 SLAVE. DURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court a Nashville, in above named case, I will sell on SAT-LRDAY, ISTH OF AUGUST, 1860, at the Court-house in Nashville, Slave Anthony, aged 7 years. TERMS—CASE, july 26-td J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M. Sarah V. Mullen vs. Josiah G. Mullen-2 SLAVES.

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let us change the whole government, and let the minority rule, though even then would not the majority men object to the election of The Constitution provided that the term of the President should be comparatively short -but four years-thinking that now and then a dangerous man might be elected, but that he could not, with all the guards that Congress set up around him, in the short space of four years, do much to und rmine and destroy the liberties of the people. Shall we now introduce the principle of anarchy, and say the man elected who does not please us (the minority) shall not take his seat? Would not there be time, when he misgoverns, to call him to account, according to the consti-

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